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R. E. G. DAVIS, *Executive Director*

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Report on Old Age Security

Forty dollars for all at age 70; and for those who need it the same amount at 65. This in a sentence is the main recommendation of the Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on Old Age Security presented to Parliament on June 28. The Report itself is an outstanding document, the result of three months conscientious enquiry and deliberation by an able committee aided by a highly competent group of technical advisers. Together with the Committee's Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence it constitutes a source of information which no serious student of old age security can afford to overlook. We doubt whether there is to be found anywhere else in single compass a more adequate treatment of the whole subject.

Altogether the findings and proposals of the Committee are likely to receive general support. Social workers will welcome particularly the clear recognition that pensions for old people, however essential, are not in themselves a sufficient answer to their needs. Continued employment opportunities, health programs and appropriate housing are also indispensable. There will be agreement as well with the principle laid down that protection for elderly citizens should not be on such a scale as to delay the advent of other necessary measures such as health insurance and invalidity pensions. Our ultimate goal must be a fully-balanced security system which will meet social need in all areas.

The heart of the plan suggested to Parliament by the Committee, as already indicated, is a flat pension of \$40 a month payable to all persons regardless of means at age 70 and administered by the Federal Government; and in addition an assistance program at the same rate for those between 65 and 69 who are in need as determined by an eligibility test; the latter to be administered by the provinces and financed on a fifty-fifty basis with the Dominion. This is substantially the proposal put forward by the Canadian Welfare Council in its submission to the Committee, although an important difference exists with regard to the appropriate responsibility of the provincial authorities. It was our contention that the two-fold pension program might better be handled by the Federal Government exclusively, which would leave the provinces free to concentrate on improving health and other

necessary auxiliary services, and on providing the additional financial help that would still be required in particular instances where \$40 was not sufficient to meet minimum needs.

In approaching the problem of financing the federal share of the proposed program (some \$356,000,000 in 1951) the Committee contented itself with suggesting certain principles and possibilities. Because of the over-riding desire to secure universal coverage, it decided, wisely in our judgment, that no attempt should be made to relate benefits directly to individual contributions. It did maintain, however, on sound psychological grounds, the desirability of required payments towards the cost of the program from everyone at all able to make them. The Committee weakened its case by suggesting the further possibility of an employers' pay-roll tax, which is clearly a departure from the contributory principle. Such a tax, as shown by economist Maurice Lamontagne of Laval University in his evidence before the Committee, is almost certain to "fall back on the workers in the form of unemployment or a reduction in wages." It is to be hoped that this particular proposal will receive short shrift when the report comes up for consideration in Parliament.

Kathleen M. Jackson, who for the past five years has been Secretary of the Family Division, and for the past three years Secretary of the Delinquency and Crime Division, is leaving the staff of the Canadian Welfare Council on August 31 to continue graduate study at the School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago.

All who know Miss Jackson and her devotion to the highest standards of service in social work will understand the reasoning that has led her to this important decision, in spite of her already enviable equipment of knowledge and skill. Hopefully she will return to Canada in a year or two, prepared for even more significant leadership than she has provided up to the present, but her departure creates an immediate gap which it will be very difficult to fill. The agencies under her special care that have looked to her as an unfailing source of information and advice will miss her greatly, but not less her associates on the Council staff who have been continually stimulated by her clear intelligence and kept in good humour by her sparkling wit. Readers of *CANADIAN WELFARE* also will share in the general loss. Miss Jackson has been responsible for two features of the Council's magazine, "Across Canada" and "About People", since they were started in their present form; and as well she has contributed many articles written in her own inimitable style.

The Council joins with her many friends throughout the country in wishing Miss Jackson the fullest success in her studies. The word is not good-bye but à bientôt.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Canadian Welfare Council

VANCOUVER — JUNE 12, 1950

Welfare in Canada, 1950

*Reported by R. E. G. DAVIS,
Executive Director*

THE first remark I want to make has to do with Rimouski, Cabano and Winnipeg, which have been so much in the hearts and minds of all of us this spring. What I am thinking of at this time is not so much the havoc wrought in these places by fire and flood. Rather I should like to remind you of the unmistakable evidence from these scenes of disaster of the courage and fortitude of ordinary men and women. To see these qualities displayed not by a few exceptional individuals but by whole communities is to renew one's faith in human nature and to realize afresh that social work's belief in the dignity and worth of people is no mere pious affirmation but is in line with the realities of day-to-day living.

My second observation is that the past year has witnessed an increased recognition throughout the nation of the necessity of adequate social welfare measures. Two factors, it seems to me, have played an important part in bringing about this change in the climate of opinion. One is the cold war, which has led many thoughtful people to the conviction that Communism, in the words of the Lambeth Conference "has to be out-lived, not merely out-fought". Another has been the bitter attacks earlier in the year against the so-called "welfare state," which in my judgment miscarried to such an extent that they actually promoted the cause they were intended to destroy. As a result of all the discussion stirred up by this ill-starred campaign, many people who were somewhat uncertain before have clarified their convictions. They see now that the central issue in this matter is not what the nation can afford. In large measure social security programs do not represent a new drain on the nation's resources, but merely a transfer of purchasing power from one group in the population to another—the young to the old, the employed to the unemployed, the well to the sick, the rich or comfortably off to the poor. The real question, rather, is to which of several possible

uses do people want to put their disposable income. Within wide limits we are free to choose. Shall it be more cars and cosmetics, movies and now television, or are we willing to forego some of these extras until we have provided a minimum standard of living for the whole Canadian people?

A third thing which strikes us as we survey the current social scene is the number of important developments which have been taking place in the field of public services at all levels of government. I should like to call your attention specifically to three or four which have nationwide significance.

NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Most notable perhaps is the amendment to the National Housing Act of November last which among other things authorizes the Dominion to enter into agreements with provincial governments for the provision of low-rental housing and on its part to advance as a loan 75% of the initial costs and to contribute outright the same proportion of continuing operating deficits.

All provinces now, except Alberta, Nova Scotia and P.E.I., have adopted the legislation necessary to enter into the scheme but so far, seven months after the passing of the Federal Act, there is little concrete evidence of public housing activity in any but half a dozen cities. A notable exception is St. John's, Newfoundland, where a 140 unit project is now under way. Granted that time is required for surveys and layouts, one cannot resist the feeling that many municipalities—and we need to remember that under the scheme it is with the municipality that the initiative rests—are proving more tardy than these preliminaries warrant or than is justified by the crying need for public housing which has existed for so long among their people.

In fairness to the municipalities it should be added that many of them are apprehensive regarding the proportion of the 25% cost which they may be expected to shoulder and also regarding the possibility that the local housing authority, although spending municipal funds, will under the arrangement established be answerable only to the province.

Clearly there is more than a suggestion here of a task calling for public education and action which should have high priority on the agenda of local welfare councils during the months immediately ahead. More particularly I should like to underline the responsibility of local welfare groups to promote the use of sound analytical tools for the establishment of housing need in their communities. This is a first step before any housing project can receive provincial approval, and as demonstrated in cities like Vancouver, social workers, more than most groups, have an important contribution to make.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT

Another change deserving of note is the amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act approved by Parliament in February, 1950. The chief of these amendments extend coverage to employees of the lumbering and logging industry (bringing total coverage under the Act to about 77% of employed workers in Canada) and raise maximum benefits to \$16.20 weekly for single persons and \$21 for a person with a dependent, which represent increases of \$1.80 and \$2.70 a week for these respective groups. An effort is also made under the revised Act to deal with the problem of seasonal unemployment which is a regular feature of certain Canadian industries and areas. Supplementary payments to about 80% of the ordinary benefit are now payable during the period January 1 to March 31 each year to unemployed workers in insurable occupations who have either not acquired or have exhausted claims to benefits.

The latter amendment was, of course, a hastily devised attempt to deal with the record post-war unemployment situation, affecting about 8% to 10% of the labour force which developed during the past winter. We may all welcome it as a constructive move while at the same time emphasizing its inadequacy to deal with the total problem, especially in a situation where the labour force of the country is increasing by some 80,000 persons annually and at a time when production generally, while at a high level, shows signs of levelling off.

The only real solution to this problem, which Americans have dubbed "creeping prosperity unemployment", is an expanding economy, but meanwhile more adequate provision must be made for the protection of individuals and families.

What we urgently need, looking ahead to next winter and what the Council has been contending for over a number of years, is an overall plan including public works programs as required to take up the slack in regular employment; special work and training programs for young people and marginal workers; extended unemployment insurance benefits available when needed and not limited to a particular season or alternatively unemployment assistance administered by the Federal Government in accordance with its proposals of 1945; and undergirding all, well-developed general assistance programs administered by the provinces with incentive grants from the Dominion, from which employable applicants along with others may draw supplementary aid in cases of proven need. It is to be earnestly hoped this whole subject will receive the attention it deserves when the Dominion and provincial governments come together in the fall, as proposed, to consider their separate and combined responsibilities for a total social security program.

OLD AGE SECURITY

A third forward step in the field of the social services during the past year has been the work of the Joint Senate-House of Commons Committee on Old Age Security. It seems to me that this Committee, apart altogether from its report, has served a very valuable educational function in which the Canadian Welfare Council and certain of its members have played a not inconspicuous part. By applying itself intensively to its special assignment—the needs of the aged—the Committee has been led to examine the very fundamentals of social security planning and in doing so has had to consider proposals arising from its own discussions and certain of the submissions made to it which may be found later to have much wider application.

ARTS, LETTERS AND SCIENCES

The Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences is another important government body which has been at work during the year. It is impossible to anticipate the nature of its recommendations but here again the attention it has received in the press and the quality of the submissions made to it, including one from our own Recreation Division, have had an important educational value.

REHABILITATION

Brief reference should also be made to the National Conference on the Rehabilitation of Handicapped Civilians in the initiation and promotion of which the Council has played a major role. For reasons that appear valid, this Conference which was to have been held in Ottawa, May 25-27 was postponed, but, in anticipation of the Conference, the Council prepared a memorandum on the nature and organization of an adequate rehabilitation program which was circulated widely among Council members for comment and criticism. The response was most gratifying and indicates the genuine interest there is in this problem. Meetings were held in many communities with private agencies and public departments participating and a large number of carefully drafted replies were received. No brief drawn up by the Council in recent years has received such widespread consideration or was more fully a co-operative effort.

INCOME TAX ACT

There are two legislative changes of a financial nature which deserve passing notice. The first is an amendment to the Income Tax Act, in May of this year, which requires that beginning June 1 a charitable foundation must spend 90% of its current income for charitable purposes in order to qualify for tax exemption.

EXCISE TAX ACT

The other is in the Excise Tax Act which was amended in April to grant exemption on purchases for the use of bona fide public institutions certified as such by the Department of National Health and Welfare "whose principal purpose is to provide permanent or semi-permanent shelter and care in residence for children or for aged, infirm or incapacitated persons", provided that such institutions are in receipt annually of financial aid from the Federal or a provincial government. Up to now, only hospitals received this exemption and the present extension, which will be of benefit to a limited number of social welfare agencies is therefore to be welcomed.

HEALTH GRANTS

Finally, a word about health services and the National Health Grants program inaugurated in 1948 which in the words of the Prime Minister at the time "represent first steps in the development of a comprehensive health insurance plan for all Canada".

The grants program amounting in 1950 to \$34 million is still only two years old and much of the work to date has necessarily been at the planning and organizational stage. Nevertheless a number of definite accomplishments can be indicated already. Hospital construction projects to make up 20,000 or about 1/3 of the estimated shortage of beds have already been approved.

Substantial progress has been made in case-finding as a result of the tuberculosis control grant; practically every hospital of any size now has the necessary equipment to take miniature plates of all patients admitted, and it is estimated that in this and other ways fully two million more chest x-rays have been taken than would have been possible without the grant.

Through the mental health grant improved equipment, along with occupational and recreational facilities, is now provided in the various provincial hospitals and in addition some 30 mental health clinics, a facility in short supply, have been established.

Under the professional training grant which has now been expanded and has had to be supplemented by provision for training under each of the grants for specific services, new training facilities have been provided in psychiatry, public health nursing, and psychiatric social work. Already in the past two years some 2,000 additional persons have been employed by the provinces in their health programs and 1,800 others, in various specialties, currently in training, will be available for placement within a year or eighteen months.

One of the most encouraging developments has been the establishment and extension of local public health services with the help of funds under the general public health grant. Such services, and in particular

local health units in rural areas, pioneered mainly by Quebec and based on local and provincial co-operation, have been growing steadily in Canada for some years. There is at least the possibility now that within the next decade or so they will spread over the whole country.

Health insurance so far has remained a field for unaided provincial effort and all of the western provinces, although notably British Columbia and Saskatchewan, have undertaken projects of considerable scope and importance. Their experience will be invaluable as Canada moves forward, as seems likely in the near future, towards a nationwide program of prepaid medical services administered by the provinces with substantial financial assistance from the Federal Government.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WORK

Turning now to the field of voluntary social work, let me say at once that it is difficult to be specific. This is not because developments are few but rather because they are so varied that it is difficult to catch them up in any neat formulation.

In preparation for this section of the report we solicited the co-operation of chest and council executives across Canada and here selected from their replies and set down at random are the chief developments in local communities which they regard as most significant:

The opening of a new family agency in Windsor.

Extensive group work with non-conforming teen-age gangs in Windsor, Winnipeg, and Toronto.

The development of community centres and clubs in Winnipeg, often however not located in districts that need them most and all urgently in need of trained leaders who know how to enlist and use the services of volunteers.

The establishment of community chests in Whitby, Stratford and Sherbrooke, which brings the number in Canada now to 53. Fourteen other communities are currently working on the formation of chests and are receiving help from the Council.

New activity in the mental health field and recognition of the need for a preventive program carried on in co-operation with home and school groups, teachers, parents, clergy, and others. This was the report from Winnipeg, Ottawa, Windsor, Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.

Improved programs for the rehabilitation of the handicapped in Winnipeg, Halifax, Quebec, and Montreal.

In Toronto an intensive study with outside experts of child and family services with a view to improving their quality and ensuring better integration.

In Vancouver efforts to bring the whole family within the ambit of group work agency programs and to work more closely with parents in boys' and girls' clubs.

The establishment of a department of public welfare in Halifax, largely through the efforts of the voluntary agencies and the local welfare council.

In Vancouver, Toronto and Winnipeg attempts to work through the problem of public-private relations in child welfare and other fields.

The establishment of a new school of social work in connection with the University of Ottawa, which graduated its first students in May of this year.

In Montreal and Halifax the organization of medical social service departments in several hospitals.

This is the picture based on the reports sent in to us and perhaps the only generalization possible is that it reflects the initiative and resourcefulness, the concern for standards of quality, and the quick response to new needs which are the hallmarks of voluntary agency service at its best.

There are, however, two other general comments about the current situation in the private field that it seems appropriate to make before I conclude.

The first has to do with federated financing. The community chests of Canada in 1949 raised slightly more than \$10 million, which, although only 96.4% of the objective sought, was 6.5% more than the amount raised in 1948. Besides, having in mind that most Canadian chests are of recent origin (only 17 of them are 10 years old) and that many have still to achieve the best current practice in campaign organization and efficiency, there seems strong reason to believe this steady upward trend, uninterrupted over the past decade, will continue for some time yet.

However, there is a disturbing element in the current situation which has to be reckoned with and that is the number of new organizations, especially in the health field, which have been formed since the war. All of these organizations, it can be admitted, are doing very useful work—indeed others may be needed but the fact that up to the present each campaigns independently constitutes a threat to the whole idea of federated financing on which community chests are based.

What should be the rational solution to this problem has not yet appeared. When the subject was discussed a few months ago at a conference of the Chests and Councils Division some of those present favoured enlarging the chest membership so as to include as many as possible of the newcomers in a single campaign as has been done so successfully in Rochester, New York. It was recognized, however, that

this would mean a substantially higher chest objective and the kind of budgeting process which would not reduce allotments to such organizations beyond the level they could reasonably expect to reach on their own. Others preferred a federated campaign of national health organizations, to be held perhaps in the spring so as not to conflict with the chest drive. This was the original idea behind the much-discussed Michigan plan, although in the form it finally took, particularly in Detroit, all local and national appeals including the chest campaign were swept together into a single gigantic effort.

The tempo of life in Canada fortunately is not quite that of Detroit and it is to be hoped the process of co-ordination here will come about in a more normal and democratic way. At the same time there can be no doubt that irritation over the increasing number of appeals is mounting and may one day before long, beginning perhaps in one or two communities and spreading to the rest, compel some sort of a radical realignment of fund-raising activities.

My second comment relates to cooperative planning. No one looking over the year's record can fail to be impressed with the fine work which is being done by local welfare councils in a number of communities. The fact remains, however, that only 18 such bodies with paid staff are at present in existence in Canada, almost all, outside the largest cities, severely limited in financial resources. Moreover the number has shown little sign of increasing over the past few years, although in the same period many specialized councils have sprung up, particularly in the area of recreation.

This whole situation as I see it is one to which we cannot remain indifferent. In every community where there are social agencies the need for a central planning body is obvious to anyone who has thought about it. As things are now, too often the several agencies, both public and private, operate independently with little attempt to relate their services to one another or to any central design. It is even worse in some places where particular agencies persist beyond their period of usefulness or jog along accustomed ways that were outmoded a generation ago.

One thing with which we are so familiar that we take it for granted is the variety of social agencies in the typical community—children's aid societies, family bureaus, Big Brother Associations, YMCA's and YWCA's, health centres and the rest, each approaching the problem of individual and family need from its own special angle. Is such diversity in agency function a good thing or not? Is it a pattern to be perpetuated and carried over to new communities or merely the unintended and rather untidy outcome of the topsy-like way in which the various agencies have grown up? Is there some more ordered and efficient way of achieving the same social objectives; for instance through merging some of

these separate services or in other ways redistributing responsibility among them? Or is a different structure altogether indicated to achieve the results we desire, such as a system of multiple-service centres on a district basis, analogous to the welfare units in the public program here in British Columbia?

We do not know the answers to any of these questions but they are sufficiently important to call for a degree of study and experimentation.

There are other questions too: about priorities among the new welfare services we should like to see established in the community; about the relative and absolute effectiveness of existing agency programs which citizens are being asked to support; about the discriminating use of private funds, having regard to governments' accepted responsibility today for meeting the mass health and welfare needs of people; and about the use which is being made at present of trained staff when there are not enough of them to go around. I would suggest that social work knowledge has now reached a point where subjects like these can be scientifically investigated and further that those of us who are in this business—which is a big business today involving millions of the people's money—have a responsibility to do so. We cannot expect the public indefinitely to take our programs on trust and I doubt if they will continue to do so, particularly in a situation like the present characterized by increased competition for private funds and rapid expansion in the cost and extent of public services.

All of this, of course, underlines the necessity for community welfare councils whose essential task it is to see that local health and welfare programs are adequate in extent, of high quality and efficiently administered. In the smaller centres perhaps the answer is a broad gauge community council embracing physical as well as health and welfare planning. To achieve the desired objective, however, such councils must be set up in a way to ensure wide citizen participation and a type of lay and professional leadership that will be prepared to question tradition and strike out if necessary on new lines with boldness and imagination.

The Council's Consultation and Field Service

Reported by KATHLEEN M. JACKSON

To try and describe the consultation and field service activities of the Canadian Welfare Council in a short time is rather like trying to write the Lord's Prayer on the head of a pin. It is difficult even to offer you a statistical picture because the things done by the Council are not susceptible to statistical analysis. In any case we would want to avoid being the kind of people who, according to a story emanating from the the Atlantic City Conference, use statistics as a drunk uses a lamppost,

something to lean on but not to give light. However here is something of the feeling and colour of Council activities, even though much of the detail must be left out.

Consultation by field visits and by correspondence is perhaps the activity which is the core of our relationship with the Canadian field. Fifty-two Canadian cities were visited at least once during the past year. Now obviously that list includes the major cities such as Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, and Montreal. But the Canadian Welfare Council is a *national agency* and we are proud to say that included in that list of Canadian cities and towns are names like Moose Jaw, Milton, Portage la Prairie, Timmins, Three Rivers, Levis, Brampton, Stellarton, Yarmouth, and the latest addition to our provincial capitals, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Established services in all these cities were helped and encouraged in a wide variety of ways, ranging from the reading of records and casework discussions with the staffs, to board problems and difficulties arising out of inter-agency relationships. Several new services were developed, partly at least, as a result of these visits, but it is hard to say sometimes just what are the ingredients in local community activity. We find people vitally interested in welfare in these excursions off the main line, and it is exciting to the field staff of the Council to go into these places and provide the technical advice and consultation which will assist local citizens in developing the kind of service which will meet their needs.

Not all of the Council's Divisions gave actual field work in all the 52 communities mentioned, but at various times and in various places specific consultation was provided in public welfare, family and child-welfare, community chests and councils, recreation and through the Secretary of our French-speaking services. Oliver Twist got into trouble when he asked for "more", but we are delighted when the agencies across Canada ask us for "more" field service. It is true that at the present time we have not enough staff to give as much field service as is asked of us, and geography and the cost of travelling inhibit us badly. It is also true that we have something of a dilemma in deciding whether our staff should operate mainly as specialists in their own field, or whether they should try to meet every need which the local community presents. Whichever we do, or decide to do in the future, the fact remains that field service is our most vital means of keeping in touch with our members and with the many parts of Canada where welfare services are developing day by day. We welcome the demands that are made, even though we cannot always satisfy them. Each year we hope to satisfy them a little better.

Reference was made to the welfare services "developing day by day". That is quite a literal statement, because our daily correspondence,

which is another important method of giving help to the field, is a formidable sight. The fact that some 60,000 pieces of mail have gone through our postage meter in the last nine months, shows that our clerical staff is kept busy. By wire, by airmail, and ordinary mail we answer questions about social welfare statistics, family and juvenile courts, adoption practices and standards (both international and otherwise), the redrafting of legislation, the virtues and vices of cottage and congregate type institutions, the use of the social service index, visiting housekeepers, foster home rates, sheltered workshops, the needs of the aged, housing, probation and transients, to list just a few. The community of X plans to organize a community chest next Tuesday, and wants to know how. UNESCO wants to know what we think of a document regarding migrants, or the instalment payment of fines, or wants a complete listing of all youth services in Canada. An agency finds it has a constitution as out of date as a hansom cab, and wants samples of the latest jet propelled variety. A social agency board which has lived at peace with an executive director for ten or fifteen years is suddenly confronted by the need to find a new one, and asks for one of the new models by return mail at 1940 salary level. Someone else wants to know about the role of the police in delinquency prevention and youth services. Another community asks what free legal aid is available and how they can set up an adequate legal aid service. What about new Canadians and their problems, or about case loads, or about relief rates, or how to turn your backyard into a paradise for children, or how to educate for family living? Recently we were asked to suggest ways in which \$250,000 might be spent to good effect in a given province. We found six possible ways and thoroughly enjoyed the luxury of playing with an amount of that size. All these questions get the best kind of answer we can give, and often we explore English and American experience as well as Canadian to come up with as helpful material as possible. Sometimes the requests for information have an international flavour due to the wide circulation of some of our publications. Perhaps the prize one was a letter from a section foreman on a railway in India who had seen Red Feather publicity in the *Readers Digest*, and wanted help in locating a nice Canadian girl with whom he could correspond—object matrimony. We did draw the line at that!

Our main job in the survey field during the past year was the survey of the Province of New Brunswick, undertaken last summer at the request of the provincial government. It took several weeks in the field on the part of Bessie Touzel, our assistant executive director, who directed the survey, as well as considerable time from Phyllis Burns of our staff, and Professor John Morgan of the University of Toronto School of Social Work, with consultation from other Council executives. The findings are now in the hands of the New Brunswick Survey Committee.

Also related to the research aspect of the Council's activities is the Rental Income Study completed during the last year by Dr. Albert Rose of the Toronto School of Social Work, using material collected by the family agencies on families known to them. This received excellent publicity and was widely studied by groups anxious to find out just what were the rental and housing problems of Canadians everywhere.

Finally, we should mention a developing field of technical service in the Canadian Welfare Council that of seminars and institutes. During the past year members of the staff or specialists retained by us have been responsible for group work and case work institutes in several cities. These have been arranged with local cooperation and planning, and have been requested by the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Nova Scotia provincial welfare staff, the New Brunswick Department of Health and Social Services, and by individual agencies. Lectures both single and in a series have been given to groups as widely different as a penitentiary officers training course and a class of student nurses. We feel these requests for service should be met as far as our time and resources permit. They are always interesting and sometimes amusing as when an impassioned speech on social responsibilities delivered to an assembly of 1300 high school students was sandwiched into the program between the hymn "O Master let me walk with Thee" and a rousing rendition of "Clancy lowered the boom."

The Council's Responsibility for Co-operative Planning and Action

Reported by ELIZABETH S. L. GOVAN

My part of this annual report is to throw open for your inspection the Council as an organization responsible for cooperative planning and action. Whereas in the United States there are a variety of national welfare organizations, Canada has one only, and the very organization of the Canadian Welfare Council provides an example of the cooperative planning and action for which it strives.

However, structure does not in itself guarantee cooperative planning and one of the principal aims of the Council is cooperation between the fields of welfare; between the various organizations under which welfare services are administered—public and private; national, provincial and local; French and English; church and lay—and between the various groups interested in welfare—the business man and the trade unionist; the professional man and the farmer's wife; the politician and the philanthropist; the deputy minister and the secretary of the old age pensioners' association.

PLANNING COMMITTEES

The Council has worked to this end through various planning committees. To strengthen its own organization it has established a French Commission because it is anxious to place emphasis in its structure as well as in its work upon the contribution which can be made by the two main ethnic groups in Canada. This Commission is now drafting a statement of its functions and is suggesting that its main objects are to facilitate and stimulate the participation of French-speaking agencies and individuals in the work of the Council, and to interpret the problems, thinking, and practice of the French-speaking members to the Council as a whole. The Commission will assist the work of all the Divisions.

Other committees also involve over-all planning. The Personnel Committee brings together representatives of the Canadian Association of Social Workers, the Canadian Committee of the Schools of Social Work, and the Council itself. It has endorsed the code of personnel practices recommended by the CASW and the application of the Schools Committee for federal grants for social work training. It is working with the Department of National Health and Welfare on a survey of the effective demand for social workers in an effort to ascertain how great is the shortage of workers and to what it is due. It has a committee studying staff development plans in an effort to help agencies increase the quality of their work.

The Public Welfare Division and the Child Welfare Division have a joint committee on the residence requirements affecting unmarried mothers, illustrating the common interest of the two Divisions. The Committee brings together provincial and municipal officers and French and English private agency workers, and in so doing facilitates the interpretation of the point of view of each.

Within the separate Divisions planning committees also function. In a sense the Community Chests and Councils Division is a planning Division, transforming the local planning activities of the chests into a nation-wide campaign for voluntary support of welfare services and extending the local efforts of the councils into activities of national importance. The Child Welfare Division, working with committees in each province, has produced a report on public-private relations in child welfare in an attempt to reach agreement upon the division of responsibility. The cooperative thinking of more than one hundred persons which has gone into the compilation of the report has without a doubt stimulated constructive planning across the country. One project of the Recreation Division has been a series of field seminars in connection with the Recreation Survey of the Ottawa area, bringing together officials of the three levels of government and of private agencies to evaluate the methods used. When the survey is completed a final seminar will assess

the Ottawa experience and will make its findings available through publication as a guide to other communities planning such projects.

The concern of workers across the country gave birth to a Committee on Child Welfare Statistics, which is making suggestions for the improvement of the institutional schedules for the census of 1951. It has the assurance of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics that any recommendations it may make will receive careful consideration, and it hopes it may be instrumental in helping the Bureau produce facts which will be more valuable to the agencies working in the child welfare field.

In these various projects the Council is working upon problems of common concern to its members, working on a national level because they are national problems, although action upon some of them must be at the local or provincial level. There are other problems upon which national action is necessary.

NATIONAL ACTION

The Council has played a major part in promoting the interest of the federal government in calling a national conference on the rehabilitation of the disabled, and has prepared a statement of policy for the development of a national program in this field. This statement, drafted originally by staff in consultation with numerous persons in the field, was then circulated widely to member agencies, a number of whom called meetings of local groups to discuss it. The comments received were considered by a committee of the Board of Governors, which having amended the original statement in the light of the comments, submitted it to the Board. The Board discussed it again, made minor changes, and finally adopted it. This official statement was then circulated widely and we know that in a number of instances it has been discussed by the Conference delegates of the provincial governments and the federal departments.

I have spelled out here in some detail the way in which the Council operates to reach a consensus among its members and to stimulate national thinking and planning in welfare matters. It is not of vital importance that the Council's statement be accepted in all its details; it is important that such a statement can be made by the Council, based upon the most informed opinion and experience in the country. It is important that both the preparation of the statement and the publicity given to it should provide the stimulus to public thinking and public action which this project has undoubtedly done.

Other developments on the national level provided opportunity for the Council to present its point of view. The Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences received a brief from the Recreation Division of the Council and another from the Canadian Committee on Youth Services.

"THE VOICE OF WELFARE"

These submissions illustrate the function of the Council as the "voice of welfare" in Canada. The Council is anxious that welfare should speak, and speak with authority of social welfare experience and philosophy. The Council may speak itself, but it also seeks to stimulate thinking, discussion, and speech on welfare problems. Persons who are mute are often so because they are deaf: one of the functions of the Council is to induce people to hear—to hear the insistent but sometimes feeble cry of persons who suffer and are in need; to become conscious of welfare problems, and hence to demand in their turn, the right to speak and to be heard.

The Council claims to draw together public and private agencies, professional workers, volunteers, and individuals interested in welfare matters, and to act as a liaison between them. Most of its work does this to some extent, and only a few specific projects can be mentioned here. The Council is represented by its executive director on the National Advisory Committee on Unemployment Insurance and hence is able to interpret to this group the "social work point of view". As Chairman of the Canadian Conference of National Voluntary Health and Welfare Organizations, Mr. Davis has given leadership in the cooperative planning of fourteen national organizations, who, coming together originally three years ago at the invitation of the Council, unanimously agreed in April 1949 to set up a permanent organization. In a somewhat similar way, the Canadian Committee on Youth Services was developed as a medium for joint planning and action, related closely to the Recreation Division through secretarial service given by the Council. Its major undertaking this year has been the **YOUTH IN YOUR TOWN** project for which the support of the YMCA, the YWCA, the Women's Institutes, Home and School Associations, and the Quebec Federation of Youth Movements has been enlisted to sponsor "youth hearings" in 50 communities across the country. This Committee is one of three coordinating groups represented in a body set up to facilitate Canadian participation in the World Assembly of Youth, to which the Council is also providing secretarial service. The Family Division's secretary was active as a consultant to the Canadian Congress of Labour on rent control, and to a committee of the Council of Social Service of the Church of England in regard to preparation for marriage.

Cooperative planning and action? Perhaps the way in which this report is being presented is an illustration in itself of the growing feeling of the Council that its various divisional and other services are so inter-related that separation of function is impossible, and that only through cooperation can its work be effective.

The Council's Public Relations Activities

Reported by DAVID CRAWLEY

Much like the work of the rest of the Council, our activities in public relations and information fall into the two categories of direct service to members and indirect service on their behalf.

We are making steady progress in the first of these—direct services—and can report that more and more use is being made of the facilities the Council provides for cooperative action and planning in public relations. It is in the Community Chests and Councils Division that this has reached its greatest volume, and although similar activity is being carried on in the other Divisions, the Chests Division stands out as an example of what can be achieved in securing public understanding and support of social work by united efforts.

Through this Division chest campaigns are both planned and coordinated, thus ensuring that the most benefit is received by *each* chest of the national and international publicity that is arranged by the Council and by organizations in the United States. At meetings of the Division committees, slogans, symbols, and publicity devices are chosen and standardized. Printed material is ordered by the thousands and hundreds of thousands, at substantially lowered cost to the member chests. Resources are pooled to buy everything from the huge posters you see on roadside billboards to the tiny red feathers that adorn your lapel. Posters last year totalled 50,000; feathers, over a million and a half.

Acting as a unified group, the chests make films and radio transcriptions—ventures far beyond the capacity of most single organizations. Standing as representative of the whole chest movement the Council is able to arrange generous concessions of advertising space, radio time, and display space from corporations whose activities blanket the country, but who would be quite unable to meet the individual requests of half a hundred chests.

It is impossible to evaluate the dollar value of all this to any single chest, but it is significant that the total contributions to chest campaigns have risen in ten years from \$4 million to over \$10 million.

Here is a pattern we hope we can develop equally well in other Divisions, and, as I said a moment ago, it is example of what can be achieved when full use is made of what the Council has to offer.

Perhaps a subsidiary note should be made here of public relations work done for agencies closely related to the Council but not actually members. Among these are the Canadian Conference of National Voluntary Health and Welfare Organizations, the Canadian Committee on Youth Services, and one or two others. By and large, the service given these organizations is not of a large order, although the youth

group has received considerable support from the Council in aid of its **YOUTH IN YOUR TOWN** project. In this connection we have issued a number of press releases and have written and circulated a descriptive bulletin; we also undertook with the National Film Board a film called **YOUTH IN YOUR TOWN** and published a pamphlet of the same name.

An additional service to members is, of course, our activity in publishing. We have not yet entered the field of popular pamphlets—although there is some pressure on us to do so—but have confined ourselves to materials that will be of use and guidance to groups and people working beside us in welfare.

Our *Directory of Canadian Welfare Services* has almost tripled in size over the past couple of years and a new and improved edition is now available.

Many of you no doubt have seen the superb spread on community chests that appeared last autumn in *Canada's Health and Welfare*, the bulletin of the Federal Department. While this was not published by the Council, it was undertaken at our suggestion and with our full collaboration, and we distributed over 50,000 copies to member agencies.

We are not without problems in this matter of publications. It is difficult to find writers who have time to write material of the quality you have come to expect in our pamphlets; and yet when we do produce something unique and outstanding we are often disappointed in its sales. Costs have skyrocketed; sales have not. We have at present no answer to this dilemma.

You are perhaps familiar with most of what I have said about our direct services to members in public relations and publications; it is of our indirect services that you are perhaps less aware. They too, however, have been increasing in extent and usefulness.

We put out regular press releases, an average of one a week. Through these we play our role of national spokesman on welfare matters and through them we draw attention to the many activities of people and organizations in social welfare.

We stimulate newspaper editorials, radio documentaries, films, magazine and newspaper features. Last year we mailed editors of dailies and weeklies Council material on old age, rehabilitation of the disabled, housing, adoption, foster homes, federated fund raising, and a dozen other welfare topics. Our executives make speeches and take part in conferences, radio panels, and public meetings.

There were stories on the Council in *Saturday Night* and the *Financial Post*. The latter paper also carried a series on chest campaign chairmen—the material being supplied through us—and worked closely with us on a comprehensive article on financial campaigns. We wrote and placed two articles on child welfare in the *Toronto Star Weekly* and

another in *Coronet*. We did the same, only on rehabilitation of the disabled, in the *Montreal Standard*.

A particularly successful press project was our series of six articles on "Toys Children Like". These were written by E. R. McEwen, secretary of our Recreation Division, and were used by almost 40 English and French newspapers. They were so successful we are planning a similar set on backyard playgrounds for children.

We were equally active in radio. One of maxims in this business is that a program takes time to build an audience. Sporadic, out-of-the-night productions have little value. This, as you can imagine, is quite a hurdle for social agencies as few have the time or the money to undertake a prolonged series. One way, however, this obstacle can be overcome is by using existing programs to carry our message. Take, for example, the outstanding CBC documentary series **CROSS SECTION**. A year ago the Council wrote a program for this series on rehabilitation; recently we suggested and collaborated on one dealing with old age. On both the social work point of view was fully represented and on each a Council staff member contributed a commentary.

It is quite impossible to mention all that we have done in public relations, so I would like to conclude with what is undoubtedly our most important single information activity—our magazines, *Canadian Welfare* and *Bien Etre Social Canadien*. A survey tells us that *Welfare* is read by over 10,000 people and the circulation and influence of *Bien Etre* is growing each day.

That completes this outline of our year's work in public relations. No one can compute how valuable it was in terms of money, either to the Council or its members. Nor can we estimate with accuracy how successful we have been in helping to create an understanding, receptive public for the initiation, expansion, and development of welfare services.

We know, however, that the creation of positive attitudes is one of the Council's jobs and that our public relations are cumulative and often far-reaching. There are many signs that our work is helping in the orderly development of Canada's social services and I believe that in the next few years the Council's contribution will be even more apparent.

The Council as a National Agency

By MRS. W. KASPAR FRASER,

President, The Canadian Welfare Council

It is a happy moment when I can greet the members and well wishers of The Canadian Welfare Council in Vancouver. Those of us who come from far away are filled with pleasure in this city, so beautifully placed between the mountains and the sea. There is a thrill of

pride as well because in this Canadian city at least we see evidences on every side that the citizens love the beauty which surrounds them and are preserving and enhancing it for the enjoyment of all.

It is a happiness too that so many people from all over Canada are here and that all of us have a chance, which happens all too rarely, of meeting and knowing people of like mind in the West and particularly in British Columbia. It will do us all good and to no one more than to those of us who are engaged in the day to day work of the Council. That must of necessity rest in the hands of people who live in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto. No one regrets more than we do, that it cannot be more widely spread. In this, as in other national organizations, it is one of the prices we pay for being Canadians. But unless the broad policies and activities can be based on the needs and decisions of members from all over the country, French and English, the Council will fail in what it is trying to do. We need funds, more funds from chests, agencies, government departments and members generally. Even more, we need your active interest and participation. Tell the Council when it is wrong. Tell it sometimes when it is right. Come to meetings when you can, write when you can't. Chip in. Make it more and more your Council.

En parlant aux membres de la province de Québec, d'ici à l'autre côté des grandes plaines et des belles montagnes, c'est comme si je parlais à des voisins bien proches. Ça me fait un plaisir particulier de vous voir ici. Pour que le travail du Conseil canadien du Bien-être social soit ce qu'il doit être, il faut que ce soit le résultat des points de vue et français et anglais. Nulle conférence du Conseil ne serait complète sans vous.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

It is my privilege to present the audited financial statement of the Council for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950.

Receipts for the year totalled \$103,318.75 as against disbursements of \$101,527.41, which leaves a credit balance of \$1,791.34.

Under receipts the largest single item is contributions from community chests, which totalled \$34,396.44, an increase of 18% over the previous year. It is noteworthy that seven chests are now paying in accordance with the formula of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% of their campaign objectives, which is the goal set, somewhat too optimistically perhaps, for all of them to reach by March 31, 1951. Increases were also obtained, although in smaller degree, from donations and memberships. There was a falling

off, to the extent of \$4,155, in government grants, due to the fact that one province failed to renew and two others were late in sending in their payments.

Under the head of disbursements the largest percentage increase was for operating expenses, which were up nearly a third due to the combined effect of the Council's enlarged program of activities and the continued advance in costs of travel and supplies. Expenditure on salaries rose by \$7,442, \$3,400 of which was for additions and wage increases in the clerical group.

Particular reference should be made to one item of expenditure amounting to \$7,980.68 for special services against which receipts are shown totalling only \$2,925.87. The discrepancy between these figures is due to the fact that payment for two projects carried on by the Council on a free-for-service basis was not received at the time the books closed. The difference of some \$5,000 will be shown under receipts in next year's statement.

Before concluding my report I should like to make grateful acknowledgement of the generous support on an increased scale which the Council received during the past year from members and friends. Income for the first time in the Council's history exceeded \$100,000, which must be a source of gratification to all of us. At the same time I feel it my duty to explain that the credit balance shown on the year's operations was obtained only by postponing three executive staff appointments which were provided for in the budget. One of the appointments, in the person of Elizabeth Govan, was made half way through the year; a second was held over till April 1st when Henry Stubbins joined the staff in the Chests and Councils Division; the third, a research director, has still to be made, but is included in the estimates for 1950-51. For these principal reasons, and this is the point to which I wish to draw attention, the budget approved by the Board of Governors for the coming year calls for revenue of \$135,216. On the basis of past performance I am confident this enlarged but still modest objective will be reached, but to be realistic I need to add that it will not be without considerable effort. The Finance Committee under the leadership of its new Chairman, Mr. Clive Betts of Toronto, can be counted on to do its share, but increased support will also be required from individuals and agencies which make up the active membership of the Council. As I remarked a year ago, the soundest financial structure we can build for our organization is one firmly based on member responsibility, which means that each of us has a part to play.

W. B. SNOW, *Treasurer.*

THE CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 1950

Assets		Liabilities	
CASH.....	\$ 18,768.19	LIABILITIES FOR COLLECTIONS MADE ON BEHALF OF—	
INVESTMENT IN BONDS — at cost (Quoted market value \$53,293).....	52,755.00	Association of National Agency Executives.....	
REAL ESTATE:		Canadian Committee on Youth Services.....	
"Council House" — at nominal value..	1.00	\$ 26.22	
INTEREST IN ESTATES — at nominal values:		SUSPENSE — re Canadian Youth Commission.....	
Allan John Ross Estate.....	\$ 1.00	RESERVE FOR ACQUISITION OF NEW PREMISES	
F. N. Southam Estate.....	1.00	SURPLUS:	
		Balance — 31st March, 1949.....	
		Excess of receipts over disbursements — operating section — for the year — as per attached statement.....	
		\$ 16,331.58	
		\$ 291.92	
		\$ 3,111.35	
		\$ 50,000.00	
		\$ 18,122.92	
		\$ 71,526.19	

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Lois Fraser
(Mrs. W. Kaspar) } Governors.
W. B. Snow

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

We have examined the books and accounts of The Canadian Welfare Council for the year ended 31st March, 1950, and we have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required.

As in previous years, the accounts of the Council have been maintained on a cash basis. Accordingly, no provision has been made in the above balance sheet for such accruals of income and expenditure as may exist at 31st March, 1950.

Subject to the foregoing, we report that, in our opinion, the above balance sheet and the accompanying statement of receipts and disbursements are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Council as at 31st March, 1950 and a true and correct summary of the recorded receipts and disbursements for the year ended on that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Council.

MCDONALD, CURRIE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Ottawa 18th May, 1950.

THE CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1950

Receipts

PUBLIC GRANTS:
 Dominion Government..... \$ 12,600.00
 Provincial Governments..... 6,595.00

COMMUNITY CHESTS — grants and assessments.....

DONATIONS.....
 MEMBERSHIPS:
 Individuals..... 3,933.00
 Agencies..... 10,838.97

PUBLICATIONS:
 Sales and subscriptions — "Welfare" and "Bien-Etre"..... 1,391.86
 Sales of other publications..... 2,655.77
 Publicity material — community chests (net)..... 519.74

OTHER RECEIPTS:
 Special services..... 2,925.87
 Income from bequests..... 507.22
 Bond and bank interest..... 1,632.76
 Rental — garage..... 43.00

OPERATING SECTION

SALARIES:
 Executive..... \$ 38,292.77
 Office..... 23,178.83

Less: Transferred to special services

STAFF ANNUITY PLAN — current service premiums.....

OPERATING EXPENSES:

General office..... 5,115.42
 Library..... 600.55
 Equipment (net)..... 2,253.38
 Postage..... 1,975.33
 Property maintenance..... 1,977.34
 Telephone and telegrams..... 1,960.11
 Travelling and conferences..... 8,177.41
 Affiliation fees..... 1,523.91
 Special services..... 7,980.68

PUBLICATIONS:

"Welfare" and "Bien-Etre"..... 4,882.30
 Other publications for sale..... 2,379.88
 Sundry..... 3,157.09

EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS carried down.....

Disbursements

61,471.60
 4,153.12

\$ 57,318.48

2,225.53

31,564.13

10,419.27

1,791.34

\$103,318.75

CAPITAL SECTION

Excess of receipts over disbursements — operating section — brought down.....	\$ 1,791.34	CASH BALANCE — 31st March, 1950.....	\$ 18,768.19
Cash received and held in suspense re Canadian Youth Commission.....	37.48		
Net cash received in trust.....	86.40		
	<hr/>		
	1,915.22		
CASH BALANCE — 31st March, 1949.....	16,852.97		
	<hr/>		
	\$ 18,768.19		<hr/> <hr/>

DIRECTORY OF CANADIAN WELFARE SERVICES

Bigger than ever (71 pages, 20 more than last edition), dozens of new listings, spiral wire binding. Order now and get the benefit of this latest edition.

75 cents

HOW TO PLAN A HOME PLAYGROUND

A guide and handbook for community minded people—how to get people interested in a home playground project, sample press releases, drawings and photographs of swings, pools, sandboxes, etc. Other valuable reference material. Buy now for summer use.

50 cents

CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL

245 COOPER STREET

OTTAWA

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF BRANT

Qualified person to direct staff of twelve and all matters of administration in this progressive, adequately financed Agency operating in the Child Care, Protection and family welfare fields.

This is an unusual opportunity to develop your ideas in a community which is already awake to the need for higher standards of child care and service, and where good co-operation is forthcoming from both municipal officials and Board Members.

Applications will be received by the undersigned until August 15th—duties can commence October 1 — 15, 1950.

PLEASE ADDRESS

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for new Family Service Bureau.
Experienced social worker re-
quired.

Supply complete information as
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Mrs. F. R. Harvey,
Highland Road,
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PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL

required for the following posi-
tions in the Child Care Depart-
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One Homefinder

Three caseworkers for children

One caseworker for older boys

Apply to
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Director
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469 Sherbourne Street,
Toronto 5, Canada

Our 30th Annual Meeting

By KATHLEEN M. JACKSON

MUCH of the interest in the Canadian Welfare Council's annual meeting, centers always in the annual meeting of the various Divisions. This year, due to the limited time available, and the fact that it was not possible to arrange full staff representation in Vancouver, only four Divisions held annual meetings. Each was necessarily limited in length to half a day.

Chests and Councils Division—Presided over by Carl Reinke, its National Chairman, this Division gave major attention to the problem created by increasing multiple appeals. Arising from considerable discussion of the various efforts which are being made in Canada and the United States to cut down the number of appeals, especially those sponsored by national organizations, it was suggested that a committee representative of the Canadian Welfare Council and the Chests and Councils Division, meet with the Canadian Committee of National Health and Welfare Organizations for a round table discussion on this problem of multiple appeals. Promotion and publicity material prepared by the Division was brought to the attention of the meeting. The field service now being made available to Chests by Henry Stubbins, a recent Division appointment, was announced. It was reported that an approach has

been made recently to the Minister of Finance with regard to increasing the tax exemption for charitable donations, although the case was difficult to sustain since, with certain exceptions, created by a combination of major appeals in certain cities, statistics show that few people or corporations are crowding the present statutory limits. A resolution suggesting a review of the setup of the Canadian Welfare Council, and in particular its relationship with local agencies, which originated with the Vancouver Community Chest and Council, was referred to the annual meeting of the Council.

Public Welfare Division—With B. W. Heise, retiring National Chairman at the helm, and Elizabeth Govan temporarily replacing the secretary, Bessie Touzel, who was still busy in Winnipeg on flood refugee relief and rehabilitation problems, the Public Welfare Division gave primary attention to unemployment. Various problems arising from this important concern had been highlighted in the Division Annual Report, such as the financing of a program to assist the unemployed, and questions coming out of the recent amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act. It was stressed in discussion that while public works were desirable, they were, due to weather conditions in some areas, an impractical solution to seasonal unemploy-

ment. Because of this a public assistance program was also necessary. It was decided that the Division's Committee on Public Assistance would undertake further study of these points in the light of the previous recommendations of the Council. The report of the Division's committee on Personnel which stressed the need for co-ordination with the National Personnel Committee of the Canadian Welfare Council, and the Canadian Association of Social Workers was accepted, and the committee asked to continue its work. An interim report of the joint committee with the Child Welfare Division on Residence Requirements Affecting Unmarried Mothers was presented, and the tentative principles which it suggests will be given further consideration. Topics for work during the next year will include public assistance, the special needs of the aged, and federal responsibility for the unemployed. J. S. White, Deputy Minister of Social Welfare for Saskatchewan succeeds Mr. Heise as National Chairman.

Child Welfare Division—This Division drew the largest attendance of all. With the Rev. Jean Caron, National Vice-Chairman presiding, the Division received committee reports. The Adoption Committee's report was given considerable attention. It was suggested that the work of the committee be followed up, and that the Division consider planning regional workshops on adoption practices, working from the findings of the Adoption Report. The

Evaluating Committee, which had been charged with the task of securing from the members of the Division an expression of their opinions about the service which the Council was, or should be giving them, and also whether their interests would be best served by a possible merger between the Family and Child Welfare Divisions of the Council, reported at length. Considerable discussion centering around the question of a merger took place, and it was felt that this matter should be referred to the next Executive Committee for further action. It was suggested that a joint committee of the two Divisions should explore the proposal for merger thoroughly before making any recommendations to the Board of Governors of the Council. The interim report of the Committee on Residence Qualifications for Unmarried Parents which dealt with interprovincial regulations and practices was approved. This report stressed the fact that social needs were more important than financial considerations, and that the rehabilitation of the mother and the future of the child should be the main concern. Mrs. J. M. Rudel of Montreal, was elected National Chairman for the next year succeeding Mrs. G. D. Kirkpatrick of Toronto.

Family Division—In order to stimulate awareness of the current family welfare situation across Canada, this Division began its meeting with five brief regional reports on the events of the past year which have affected families

and family agencies. Areas heard from were the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia. The Division's committee appointed to consider the possibility of a merger with the Child Welfare Division presented its report, which was accepted with special commendation for the work of its chairman, Jean McTaggart of Hamilton. The report underlined the services which the Division members would like to receive from the Canadian Welfare Council and the safeguards which would be needed in a merger to protect specialized interests. It was agreed that this report which suggested further study with a similar committee of the child welfare Division should be circulated to all members for their approval, with a request that they signify their approval by mail. The report of the Membership Standards Committee was given interim approval, with the request that it be circulated to all members for board and staff discussion, and that they be asked to signify acceptance of the standards which it suggests as a goal for all agencies. There was great interest in a panel on agency publicity which covered the question of Agency Publicity, By Mail, In the Press, Over the Air and Day by Day. A number of interesting and helpful suggestions were received from the four discussants who represented Hamilton, Toronto, Regina and Vancouver. The chairmanship of the meeting was shared by Francoise Marchand and Marjoria Moore, Eastern and

Western Vice-Chairmen, respectively in the absence of the Rev. John MacDonald, retiring National Chairman.

Annual Meeting—This took the form of a luncheon at which the annual report of the Council, reproduced in full elsewhere in this issue, was presented, and regular business was transacted. The Treasurer's Report was received with interest. Receipts for the year totalled approximately \$103,000 of which the largest single item was contributions from Chests, which was 18% higher than the previous year. Seven Chests are now paying in accordance with the formula of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% of their campaign objectives, which was the goal set for all of them to reach by March 31, 1951. Operating expenses were up nearly one-third due to the combined effect of the Council's enlarged program of activities, and the continued advance in costs of travel and supplies. The Treasurer reported that the budget approved by the Board of Governors for 1950-51 was some \$135,000, and his report stressed the need for increased donations, and additional support from the individuals and agencies which make up the active membership of the Council. A resolution from the Vancouver Community Chest and Council suggesting study of the structure of the Canadian Welfare Council was referred to the Board of Governors for action.

Panel on Old Age—With R. E. G. Davis, Executive Director of the Canadian Welfare Council acting as Chairman, Dr. Harry

Cassidy, Dr. H. L. Pottle, Dr. Leonard Marsh, J. M. Creighton and Elizabeth Govan, undertook to present the Canadian Welfare Council Brief to the joint committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Old Age Security, and to consider the validity of its recommendations. The chief points of difference between the members of the panel were the method whereby the program should be financed, and whether benefits in

the scheme should be related to the fact of contribution. The Council Brief, while recognizing the importance of requiring as many people as possible to contribute to the costs of the program, did not advocate limiting benefits on this basis. Valuable discussion from the floor added to the interest of the session.

Copies of the Brief are obtainable from the Canadian Welfare Council on request.

What the Council is Doing

The Community Chests and Councils Division has become even more busy than usual as campaign season approaches. According to Eurith Goold, Division secretary, 40 Canadian chests have already ordered more than 90,000 pieces of lithographed publicity material. These include big outdoor posters, window cards and displays, streetcar cards, cut-out Red Feathers, campaign "thermometers," auto bumper strips, and 25,000 copies of *The Key to Campaign Success*, a canvasser training manual. . . . One hundred and eighty-six kits of "Red Feather Facts" have been sent to national and house magazine editors — watch the October issues for results. . . . A report on the money allocated by individual chests to local affiliates

of national agencies has just been published by the Division. . . . Henry Stubbins, associate secretary of the Division, is back from a visit to south-western Ontario which took him to see chest officials, boards, and campaign committees in Galt, Preston, Guelph, Brantford, Hamilton, Toronto, London, Sarnia, Chatham, St. Thomas, Stratford, and Niagara Falls.

The Recreation Division has momentarily put aside its concern with long-range planning, public-private relationships, and so on and is going in heavily for play. In June a series of six articles on "Home Playgrounds", written by E. R. McEwen, Division secretary, was sent to the editors of over 100 Canadian daily papers. Accom-

panying the articles were sketches of swings, playhouses, etc., and sample reproductions of photographs which were specially taken to illustrate the series and which are available for newspaper use at a nominal charge. It is too soon to say how many papers will use the series but early response has been good. . . . A kit for community leaders on planning a home play ground has also been produced by the Division and is selling well at fifty cents. It outlines steps which may be taken to gain community support for a home play project and contains sample press releases and some additional reference material. The releases were written by a committee chaired by Mrs. Stephen Dale of Ottawa.

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Hundreds of people who are aware of the contribution of

Marjorie King to the post-war development of the University of Toronto School of Social Work will be interested to know that on September 1 she is coming to the Canadian Welfare Council as librarian and editorial consultant. In the hectic days of 1945 when the Toronto school began its expansion program and enrolment soared as veterans poured in, Mrs. King almost single-handedly undertook responsibility for the library. Few students will forget her kind and willing advice on books and projects. She is now research secretary of the school and is considered invaluable by professors and students alike. Her skills and personality will be welcome at the Council and will be a decided asset to its program.

RESEARCH—FOR WHAT?

AS THE knowledge of group behaviour increases and the means of changing behaviour become better understood, the question of the practitioner's purposes becomes more important. Such knowledge is a form of power. Do we use it to encourage self-knowledge and self-determination by those involved? . . . Good intentions without knowledge end in futility. Scientific knowledge applied in social practice without the guidance of social aims and effective professional ethics is not only futile; it is dangerous. We must find a way to relate them in fruitful union.

—Grace L. Coyle

Let not the atom bomb
Be the final sequel
In which all men
Are cremated equal.

Canadian Conference 1950

By KATHLEEN M. JACKSON and DAVID CRAWLEY

LIKE its predecessors, last month's Canadian Conference on Social Work — Vancouver, June 12-17 — was full of simple pleasures. It was relaxing to be away from the daily routine and pressures, yet there was stimulation in the press of program and passing faces. Vancouver's flower-laden summer weather added its charm. One saw old friends and made new ones, and people who had been no more than familiar signatures on letters came alive. The opportunities to learn, to recharge oneself with new thoughts, new attitudes, were valuable and welcome.

But there was more than all this. A lot has happened in the two years since the last one in Hamilton. Several hundred more social workers are on the job, many of them just out of school. Some welfare programs have died away and have been replaced by others. People have retired or moved to other work; some old faces are no longer with us. Agencies have come and gone; objectives have been met and missed. Perhaps the most rewarding experience the Conference offered was the chance to mark all these changes and note how they are reflected in people, the program, the speeches and discussions, and oneself.

It was almost impossible to attend the daily sessions without

asking: Have I kept pace with the times? Am I listening with a more intelligent ear? What did we think about these things two years ago?

In the general sessions and large public meetings, in the institutes and the frequent luncheons and dinners outstanding social workers and friends of social work brought their thoughts and knowledge to bear on the problems at hand and asked us to think along with them.

The Conference served as sort of a parliament, where the past could be looked at, brought up to date, and mined for principles and precedents. It was a ceremonial occasion, a time for erecting a milestone in welfare's progress and for charting a path to the future.

How did the Conference most differ from previous ones? It was perhaps the best organized of all; certainly it proved that a nationwide system of committees is workable and efficient. Meetings began on time, with enough chairs and a public address system on hand. Chairmen were competent and well briefed on their speakers and subject. The printed program was accurate and informative. There were chairs for everyone at the luncheons and dinners, but no empty spaces to chill the speakers. No amount of congratulations can be too much for those responsible for planning and carrying out the arrangements. The administrative machinery depended almost en-

tirely on the volunteered services of Vancouver people.

All week concentration was laced with conviviality by the hospitality of Vancouver's professional and volunteer social workers and their friends. Some of the most fabulous gardens of the famous South Slope (towards the Fraser River) were thrown open to Conference garden parties and dozens of homes entertained delegates 'round the clock.

With 66 meetings scheduled, and 77 papers presented, it is impossible to report all the wise and witty things that were said. Here is a sampling of the content of the Conference program, not all of it by any means, but enough to give a hint of the hard work and sound thinking which went into its preparation.

Institutes

There were more than 20 of these. Some of them were geared to the special interests of caseworkers with families, in courts, in adoption practice, with children in foster homes and in institutions for emotionally disturbed children. Casework in the medical and psychiatric setting, and in public welfare was not lost sight of. Three institutes dealt with various aspects of group work, community organization, and agency administration. Supervision, probation, volunteers and housing were the topics covered in some of the other institutes. People liked them even if they mean early rising. Whether they attended Robert Diller's institute on **TECHNIQUES IN**

FUND RAISING and heard about the Los Angeles slogan "Love Costs Money", or discussed the decentralization of welfare services in Dr. Cassidy's institute on **DOMINION - PROVINCIAL - MUNICIPAL RELATIONS**, they felt they were learning something.

State Occasions

Few delegates will forget the Conference luncheon when Dorothy King, O.B.E., President of the Conference, made her farewell speech. Her soft voice across the hushed room carried thoughts which were just as incisive, challenging and full of leadership as when she first began her climb to fame. The deep affection she commands from social workers the country over was evident to everyone. Father Guillemette's introduction of Miss King, which was both witty and sensitive, contributed a great deal to the occasion.

The Conference Dinner was a family affair. The University of British Columbia sent its representative, Dean Chant, to accept from Zella Collins, a faithful pioneer in social work in B.C., the \$5,000 in bonds which was the tangible token of the Laura Holland scholarship, a gift in honour of another much loved pioneer. Donald Howard's speech on **THE SOCIAL WORKER AND THE PUBLIC WELFARE**, with its idealism and courage, and its faith in the important role of social work in the world to-day, showed the qualities which resulted in his being transplanted from the Russell Sage Foundation to the top

position in the Department of Social Welfare in the University of California at Los Angeles.

Public Meetings

The Honourable Paul Martin, Minister, National Health and Welfare, set the stage for the Conference with its theme of **TOWARD RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP**, at the opening meeting, when he talked on Canada's Plan for Social Welfare. "National wealth depends as much on the health, well-being and economic security of all the men and women who produce it, as it does on their intelligence, skill and application," said Mr. Martin, who termed the catch-word use of the term "welfare state" as an irresponsible propaganda manoeuvre.

With the subject for another of the public meetings **JOBS WANTED**, Harry Chappell, Canadian Congress of Labour, argued vigorously for a positive approach to full employment, rather than a negative acceptance of unemployment. He listed various ways in which the Congress felt that this could be obtained, such as keeping up consumer income by means of social security measures, encouraging labour mobility, a shelf of public works, etc., but stressed that essential democratic freedoms must not be sacrificed.

Saul Bernstein of Boston University, talking on **GANGS — A MENACE OR AN OPPORTUNITY**—packed the hotel ballroom full of Vancouverites who were looking for help with their own gang problem. Mr. Bernstein discussed the various causes of

gang formation, outlined practical ways of dealing with individual gangs, and made very clear his conviction that gang problems could only be solved by the mobilization of all community resources, not by expecting any one facet of it, such as recreation, to find the answer.

The international point of view came to the fore strongly when Mme Alva Myrdal, Principal Director, Department of Social Affairs, United Nations, addressed the last of the public meetings on the subject of **RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP IN A WORLD COMMUNITY**. Mme Myrdal made an eloquent plea for mature thinking locally, nationally, and internationally. She went on to describe the social planning being instigated by the United Nations in the less advanced countries, pointing out that sanitary services and improved agricultural methods were the starting point for them in social betterment, rather than casework and community chests.

General Sessions

These offered so much choice that Conference delegates yearned for the ability to be at least two places at once. Over lunch they listened to papers, and each afternoon except for the one devoted to entertainment, they listened to more papers, and if the papers were not too long, they managed to inject their "two cents worth" into stimulating and lively discussions. Constance Lethbridge of Montreal, famous in her own bailiwick for genius in such matters, came up with the following:

"Flowers, speeches, mountains, sex,
Problems simple or complex,
Mouths that smile, and mouths that
droop.

The sudden apathy of a group.
Haste and noise: too much to eat.
The dreadful hardness of my seat.
In thinking what I'd rather be,
I wish to God I were a tree!"

But in spite of the hard chairs, people went to meetings. They heard Dr. Leonard Marsh refer to the "welfare state", which he described as neither a universal Santa Claus nor an institutional Dracula, as "a phrase, not a reality; a blown-up over-publicized abstraction", and list the content of what he called the "social minimum" for everyone. They heard Caroline Elledge discuss the meaning of illness, outlining the difference in reaction to illness of the patient and the professional staff. She commented that in the area of illness "the caseworker exercises her capacity for diagnostic thinking which helps her see both the general and specific emotional vulnerabilities". Margaret Burns of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital linked doctor, nurse, social worker, occupational therapist and community together in a team to meet the patient's total needs.

Simone Pare, Ecole Service Social, Quebec, told an interested group that recreation was a way of education, and an important tool for the personal development and social adjustment of the individual, as well as the attainment of socially desirable goals by groups and communities. John Farina, using the City of Edmonton Recreation Commission as a demonstration, talked about citi-

zen participation in public recreation, about co-operation with private organizations, and the ability of public recreation in its broadest meaning to give pleasure and happiness to individuals as well as groups. Lillian Thomson, Executive Director of the National Council of the Y.W.C.A., called for more thinking, demonstrating and experimenting among the private agencies active in the recreational field.

The Conference went to meetings on rural social services, and decided that there should be an extensive overhauling and redefinition of the philosophy of the Social Service Index. It considered ways and means of securing community understanding of social welfare services, under the leadership of David Crawley of the Canadian Welfare Council, Jack Anguish of Windsor, and Marie Parr of Saskatchewan, who confessed that public agencies had not done as much as private agencies to gain community goodwill, and injected down-to-earth comments on the special job of interpreting in rural areas.

Dora Wilensky gave a sensitive description of the use which the Toronto Jewish Family and Child Service made of casework understanding and experience, as well as concrete services to help the children coming from Europe work through their emotional problems, and the problems inherent in immigration, to the point where they achieved a sense of their own worth as people. Mrs. Stanley Laing of Winnipeg's famous

Citizens' Volunteer Bureau, told a delighted group "You have a thousand willing hands and feet to serve you, and even though the co-ordination of mind and muscle is sometimes difficult, I am sure that you would not willingly be without their help".

Housing specialists provided a stimulating how-to-do-it session on public housing. People knowledgeable in matters relating to law and delinquency talked about rehabilitation of the discharged prisoner, about detention homes, family courts, and the treatment of the offender. The care of the chronically ill got expert attention from the medical profession, and nursing and medical social work representatives. Kenneth Hamilton of Columbus, Ohio, took issue with the segmented process and said he saw rehabilitation as "a joint function and responsibility of all the community's resources. It may never be dispensed by a single utility or a bureau, like gas, water or electricity". Malcolm Taylor of the Saskatchewan Health Services Planning Commission, did a scholarly job on what kind of a health plan for Canada.

Social work education and personnel practices, a brilliant discussion on the growth pattern of young people by Dr. Edith Buxbaum of Seattle which could be summed up as "What makes the adolescent tick", physical fitness, mental health, public assistance, unmarried parents, the separation of children from parents, education for family life and marriage

counselling, the troubled child, the needs of the aged, social planning in smaller communities, and the place of the Indians, all had their 'day in court'.

Certainly one feature of the week that was brand new, was the conscious and careful scheduling and use of films. Each morning these were shown in accordance with a printed list of titles that had previously been distributed. The premiere of the National Film Board production, *A FRIEND AT THE DOOR* (based on B.C.'s rural public welfare services) was heralded and staged with all the fanfare of a major event.

The public relations of the Conference were excellent. All Vancouver papers assigned reporters for the week. Had it not been for the Conference publicity people, they would have greyed in the attempt to be everywhere at once. Every session was open to the press, and editorial comment in the papers showed most clearly that the citizens at large were interested in what the Conference had to say.

The next Conference will be in 1952, in Quebec City. The new president is Adelaide Sinclair, known to thousands as "Admiral" of the war-time WRENS. She is now executive assistant to Dr. George F. Davidson, the Deputy Minister of Welfare in Ottawa.

After a week of rapidly shifting impressions what remains clear? Perhaps this . . . Not one breath of apology for social work's goals was heard, no one denied that

social work desires a state of welfare for all. As someone said, "speakers and delegates alike were ready to stand up and be counted." This aggressive and clearheaded attitude towards challenge arises out of the calibre of the people in social work, and that is the last and most important impression of all. There were people at the Conference from Newfoundland to Victoria, from big cities and small towns, 900 of them practically indistinguishable from the tanned tourists who thronged the hotel lobby. Some were employed in huge government departments, others in one-man agencies. Some had grown old in helping Canada's welfare development, others hoped to accomplish equally as much in their first

year out of school. Many people, thinking back into the past, remarked on the ever increasing number of young men at social work conferences, and on the constantly growing importance of the positions they hold.

All, however, are motivated by a desire to work with, rather than against, their fellow man. These are the people who make welfare programs go, the people who push them into being, who conceive them in their imaginations. Here in Vancouver, for one week, was a representative sample of social workers, professional and non-professional, from everywhere in Canada. It was a revitalizing experience to be with them. Make a note to come to Quebec City in 1952.

INTELLECT vs. EMOTIONS

IT is possible to produce adults who are intellectual geniuses but emotional morons. Educational systems have specialized in the development and training of the intellect and tended to neglect the emotions. We need not look afar to see the many disturbing evidences that even though many persons have learned to make a living they either do not know how to make a life or are prevented from doing so. Repeated investigations indicate that the great majority of failures in business and industry are not due to lack of skill but because of personality inadequacies.

In one interesting survey 12,000 students were polled as to the most important traits of a good teacher and listed them in the following order: Co-operative and democratic attitude, kindness and consideration for the individual, patience, wide interest, pleasing personal appearance and manner, fairness and impartiality, sense of humour, good disposition and consistent behaviour, interest in pupil's problems, flexibility and the use of recognition and praise. Final on the list was "unusual proficiency in teaching." It is significant that all of the first eleven items are descriptive of personality.

—Dr. William C. Menninger, Gen. Secretary, Menninger Foundation

ACROSS CANADA



Parliament Hill

For the greater part of the session discussion of old age pensions and related questions have been "out" by agreement until the joint committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on Old Age Security could make its report. In spite of that, however, there have been a number of welfare topics coming up in the course of the debates. Perhaps the one most in the headlines has been the discussion of Federal responsibility in time of disaster by fire and flood. With the members from Rimouski, Cabano and Winnipeg making clear the size and kind of difficulty faced by their constituents, and asking for adequate financial assistance for them. The Supplementary Estimates provided for an initial grant of \$12½ million to assist in meeting costs incurred as a result of the Red River Floods and Cabano has received \$300,000 and Rimouski \$2,500,000.

Another topic which aroused considerable interest was the introduction by the Government of the eagerly awaited Bill No. 267 respecting Indians not long before the end of the session. Members of the House who had served on the Parliamentary Committee to study amendments to the Indian Act, and those with Indians in their constituencies expressed considerable criticism of the provisions of the Bill which they felt was not a sufficient advance on the Indian Act of 1880. They wanted a Magna Carta for the Indians and felt they had been put off with a few amendments. As discussed by the Hon.

W. E. Harris, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, the amendments relate to such questions as the definition of an Indian, the setting up of an Indian register, simplification and clarification of procedures in regard to land, revision of provisions regarding administration of estates, greater control by the band council of band funds, a uniform system of electing chiefs and councillors, the extension of the powers of band councils to make them more comparable to municipal councils, a compromise solution of the liquor question, an increase from \$8 to \$25 a month in the modified form of old age pension available to Indians, a modification of the system of taxation exemption on personal property designed to facilitate voting in federal elections by those Indians willing to waive their exemption, and greater facilities for education. In view of considerable Indian hostility to the passing of legislation which they had not had time to study and some of whose provisions they questioned, and general concern about the dangers of rushing through such important legislation without sufficient study, the Government wisely delayed action on the bill until the next session.

Another step along the road to better understanding of the social and health problems of Canadians was announced by the Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of Health and Welfare, who reported that all ten provinces were cooperating in a sickness survey to ascertain the number of incurables, and the number of

non-income earners due to illness. The Federal Government is paying the total expense of this effort to determine the incidence of illness sufficiently serious to keep Canadians from employment.

Other important items have included the passing of an Act to bring the Criminal Code and the Canadian Evidence Act into force in Newfoundland. Private members' bills asking for the abolition of capital punishment, and the Exchequer Court be given jurisdiction over divorce in Quebec and Newfoundland fell by the wayside. According to the amendment to the Income Tax Act, charitable foundations which are already obligated to spend 90% of their income on charity, may do this either by making donations or operating a charity. There were Members, too, who thought Federal grants to Schools of Social Work should be larger.

**Report of
the Old Age
Security Committee**

This report should be studied in detail by those interested. In brief, it calls for a \$40 monthly pension for the 674,000 Canadians 70 years of age and over, without a means test, but subject to a 20-year residence requirement. It suggests that those between 65 and 69 should receive pensions up to \$40 monthly subject to a shorter residence clause and a more generous eligibility test than governs the present pension of those 70 and over. The report suggested, without a flat recommendation, a three-way division of the costs of the \$324,000,000 needed for the universal pension to all at 70, employee, employer and Federal Government, the latter administering and controlling the program. The pensions for those 65 to 69 would cost about \$64,000,000 and would be shared equally by the provinces and the Dominion. It is thought this would

cost the provinces less than their present 25 per cent share of the present Old Age pension for those 70 and over, from which they would be relieved by the new plan. Next steps will be consideration by the Federal Government, and if adopted at the Federal level, consideration by the provinces. Most argument is likely to settle round ways and means of securing the additional money required.

**Important
Legal Decision** A recent decision handed down by the Supreme Court of Canada is bound to have some effect on the adoption practice and legislation which is in force in the various Canadian provinces. The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal of Martin vs. Duffie for the custody of the child of the latter. This is the case of an unmarried mother who, under private arrangements, had given up her child to prospective adoptive parents after signing the proper documents. She then sought to regain the custody of her child through the Court of Appeal of Ontario, which custody was granted to her on the evidence that the maternal grandparents, who are domiciled in England, would adopt the child and provide a home for it when it returned to England with its mother.

The foster parents then appealed the decision of the Ontario Court. The presentation of the solicitors of both parties centered around the continuing value of the mother's consent at the time of the child's placement, the evidence that the grandparents could provide a proper home life for the child and the respective rights of both the natural mother and the foster parents. The Supreme Court's decision to maintain the parental rights of the natural mother is in line with other previous Court decisions in similar circumstances, and answers the

mother's plea to regain her child. It, however, leaves empty-handed foster parents who had become deeply attached to the child placed with them. The lesson to be learned from this unfortunate case, is, of course, that privately arranged placements should be avoided. More emphasis should be placed on casework with unmarried mothers with greater attention being paid to the effects of surrendering the child, Provincial authorities may have to examine some of the provisions of their Adoption Acts which set out the technicalities connected with the consent and the probation period.

**Sales Tax
Exemptions for
Certain Institutions**

Close to 600 application forms for certification as institutions entitled to receive sales tax refunds were sent out to orphanages and homes for the aged and incapacitated throughout Canada, according to a recent report from the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Under a recent amendment to the Excise Tax Act certain institutions certified by the Department of National Health and Welfare will be entitled to refunds of the eight per cent sales tax on their purchases. The amendment became effective July 1.

The amended Act exempts public institutions whose principal purpose is to provide permanent or semi-permanent shelter and care for children or aged, infirm or incapacitated persons who live in the institution. To be eligible as a "public" institution, the organization must receive annual aid either from the federal or a provincial government for the maintenance of the persons within its care.

While application forms for exemption have been sent out to all institutions of which the federal department

has record and which might come within the scope of the new exemption, any institution which has not yet received an application form but which might be eligible for exemption is urged to get in touch immediately with the Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa.

Refunds of sales tax will be made on purchases for institutions of all types of articles or materials bought in good faith for the sole use of the specified classes of institutions if their applications are approved. The same type of exemption already applies to public hospitals.

**New Housing
Projects
on the Way**

London and Kingston, Ontario, will have the first Federal-provincial-municipal housing developments under the amendments to the National Housing Act passed last fall. In these cities, plans call for five-roomed cottages at \$6,100 and two-bedroom houses at \$7,600, to be sold either with no down-payment or with a very nominal initial payment, to be paid off in thirty years at \$30 and \$38 a month. The Ontario Government is for no down-payment, and if this is accepted in Ottawa, payment will be by the month as in rental housing. The monthly payments will be more than ordinary rent, in order to build up a buyer's equity. The trend in Ontario points to the possibility that rental housing will play only a minor part in the initial stages of the national program.

British Columbia's first development under the new scheme—1500 low-cost units in Vancouver—will also be owner-housing units. The only Province which has come out entirely for rental housing in the initial stages of the program is Newfoundland, where a \$3 million slum clearance plan for St. John's is being passed by the Legislature.

Here is the Provincial line-up: Building will start in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia this year. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta as yet have no specific enabling legislation, and Prince Edward Island is not considering participation at present.

The policies so far have been worked out primarily between the federal and provincial governments. Some municipalities are now in the picture, and their needs are beginning to be met.

Canadian Mental Health Association The National Committee for Mental Hygiene (Canada) has now become the Canadian Mental Health Association. The work done since its founding in 1918, including research, personal training, surveys, and reports and the encouragement of greater mental preventive effort, will continue, but additionally, under its new name, the organization is expanding into a national body which is taking the people of Canada into active partnership.

Steps have been taken for the establishment of divisions of CMHA in all provinces and for the organization of branches. The purpose is not to duplicate existing services, official or otherwise, but rather to do a pre-clinical job of education and prevention. Children and their needs will be the focal point.

The expansion is in recognition of rapidly growing public demand and the realization of both official agencies and psychiatrists that real progress can be made only when the people themselves participate in the drive for higher standards of mental health.

The staff of CMHA has been expanded. Dr. Clarence M. Hincks, the

father of Canadian mental hygiene, remains at the helm as general director with Dr. J. D. M. Griffin as medical director. Marjorie Keyes, general secretary for many years, also carries on. Dr. S. R. Laycock is director of mental hygiene in education. Dr. William Line is director of research, Dr. John R. Seeley will continue sociological research, Chris Smith is director of public information, J. D. Parks is director of organization and Dr. Reva Gerstein has recently joined the staff as director of field program. Provincial executive directors will be considered members of the executive staff.

Toronto Study of Crippled Children A study of the prevalence of crippling conditions among children in Toronto is being undertaken to determine the extent of this problem in an urban Canadian community. More than \$13,600 from the national health grants have been ear-marked to finance the study.

Information on the prevalence of crippling conditions among children is not available in Canada, and statistics collected in other countries are not necessarily applicable in this country. More complete knowledge of the types of crippling conditions and the numbers of each type is essential for the development of a sound program of treatment and rehabilitation.

The study will be undertaken by the Toronto city health department and is expected to take about six months to complete. The report is to be printed as it is expected to be of great value to public health authorities in other parts of Canada. The federal grant will pay the salaries of a physician to direct the study, of twelve medical students and two public health nurses who will con-

duct the survey, and of a statistician and other special consultants needed to complete specific sections of it.

Saskatchewan Boys School The Saskatchewan Boys' School (formerly the Boys' Industrial School) in Regina is now completed. It is described as having a long, unbroken corridor which connects five units, namely a gymnasium, classrooms, administration, dining and living areas. The southern end of the building contains the five cottage type residences, each with a living area at the end farthest from the corridor. Meals will ordinarily be eaten in the living quarters, although there is a main dining room. Across from the classrooms is a woodworking and mechanical training shop. Six detention rooms are the only reminder that this is a correctional institution.

Royal Carpet The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire have announced the acceptance of its offer to purchase the Queen Mary carpet for Canada for a minimum of \$100,000. This amount will be raised by a national campaign to be sponsored by the I.O.D.E.

Flood Relief The Manitoba Flood Relief Fund has received a total of \$7,537,000 out of its objective of \$10,000,000. Interim payments to

those whose claim to assistance has already been established are now being made.

New Immigrants in Montreal The Montreal Council for New Immigrants which was organized in February, 1949, for the purpose of coordinating community efforts for new immigrants in the city of Montreal has been functioning steadily since that date. In May, a liaison office of the Canadian Citizenship Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration was opened in Montreal. A close relationship has been established between this office and the Montreal Council for New Immigrants.

Red Feather Facilitates Border Crossing From Hamilton comes the story of a distinguished American visitor, Leon Richman, Executive Director of the Cleveland Jewish Children's Bureau, who, en route to address the Annual Meeting of the Council of Social Agencies, was being questioned by the Canadian Immigration officer. "What is the Council of Social Agencies?" enquired the officer. Mr. Richman produced his letter of invitation with the Red Feather prominently displayed on its letterhead. Said the officer, "Oh! It's a Red Feather Service, well that's all right".

CANADIAN WELFARES URGENTLY NEEDED

If you can spare the April-June 1949 and December 1949 issues of *CANADIAN WELFARE* (Nos. 1-2 and 6 of Vol. XXV) would you kindly mail them to the Managing Editor, Canadian Welfare, 245 Cooper St., Ottawa. Supplies at Council House are exhausted and these two magazines are needed to complete Vol. XXV in the library of the Ministry of Labour for Argentina. Your courtesy in supplying these issues will be appreciated.

—Editor.

ABOUT



PEOPLE

Active at the recent Canadian Conference was B.C.'s new Minister of Health and Welfare, the **Hon. A. D. Turnbull**. Mr. Turnbull's professional activities have been in the field of metallurgical engineering. His community activities have included such jobs as Police Commissioner and Reeve of Tadanac, President of the Association of Kootenay Municipalities and Chairman of the Board of Management of the Trail-Tadanac Hospital. In his leisure time he golfs, curls and skis.

Major-General E. L. M. Burns, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., at present Assistant Deputy Minister of Veterans Affairs, succeeds **Walter S. Woods** as Deputy Minister when the latter retires July 15. General Burns has been closely connected with the work of the United Nations Association in Canada and in 1949 was an alternate delegate on the Canadian Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Mrs. Adelaide Sinclair, Executive Assistant to Dr. G. F. Davidson, Deputy Minister of Welfare, has been elected President of the Canadian Conference on Social Work which will hold its next meeting in Quebec City in 1952. Mrs. Sinclair is Canadian delegate to the Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, and is Chairman of its Program Committee.

Amy Leigh, Assistant Director of Welfare, British Social Welfare Branch, **Lillian Thomson**, General Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. of Canada, and the **Rev. Gonsalve Poulin**, O.F.M., Director of Laval School of Social Work, were elected Vice-Presidents of the Canadian Con-

ference, and **Donald Hurwitz**, Executive Director of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of Montreal, was elected Treasurer.

From the 77th National Conference of Social Work held at Atlantic City comes word that **Ewan Clague**, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics, succeeds **Dr. Martha M. Eliot**, Assistant Director-General of the World Health Organization, as President for 1950-51. Among others elected to office are **Frances Taussig**, formerly Director of the New York Jewish Family Service, who becomes first Vice-President, **Dr. George F. Davidson**, Deputy Minister of National Welfare, Ottawa, who becomes second Vice-President, and **Dr. Eveline M. Burns** of the New York School of Social Work, who becomes Secretary.

Verne Dallamore, formerly with the Department of Veterans Affairs, Ottawa, has been appointed to the staff of the British Columbia Social Welfare Branch.

Recent resignations include that of **Bessie Marwood** as Executive Director of the London Family Service Bureau, **Maurice Cowper-Smith** as Executive Secretary of the London Community Chest and Welfare Association, and **R. B. Splane**, Superintendent of the Children's Aid Society of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Counties.

Mrs. Dorothy Stapleford O'Sullivan, formerly Supervisor with Simcoe County Children's Aid Society, is now in charge of the east district office of the Hamilton Family Service Bureau.

The Hamilton Children's Aid Society announce the appointment of **Laurence J. Best, June Whan, Doris Woolcot** and **Margaret Nichols**, all graduates of the Toronto School of Social Work. Mr. Best was formerly with the Toronto Children's Aid Society.

Vera Moore, caseworker with the Family Welfare Association, Montreal, is returning to Newfoundland, her native province, to work in the public welfare service.

Paul Jolliffe, formerly with the Toronto Big Brothers, becomes

Executive Director of the Manitoba Society for Crippled Children.

The Department of National Health and Welfare announces, the appointment of **J. P. Gordan**, formerly with the Department of Veterans Affairs, as Supervisor of Welfare Services for British Columbia, and **Murdock T. Blue**, formerly Executive Director of the Children's Aid Society of King's County, Nova Scotia, to the same position in Newfoundland. Mr. Gordan succeeds **Jack Balcombe** who is now in business in Kansas.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE FAMILY IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY. Anniversary Papers of the Community Service Society of New York.

SOCIAL WORK AS HUMAN RELATIONS. Anniversary Papers, New York School of Social Work and the Community Service Society of New York.

Columbia University Press, New York, 1949. Canadian price \$5.00 each.

These two volumes are the printed papers of three symposia held to honour the 100th anniversary of the New York Community Service Society and the 50th anniversary of the New York School of Social Work in 1948.

The program "was designed to increase understanding of the present problems of social welfare and contribute to a more

effective approach to these problems by drawing upon knowledge and experience now available in the medical and social sciences and in the practice of social and health work".

The papers in *The Family in a Democratic Society* are grouped in two parts. Part I: The Human Sciences and the Family; Part II: Health and the Family.

The papers are varied in scope ranging from "Variations in the Human Family" to "Pioneering in London: the Peckham Experiment". Dr. Innes H. Pearse, Medical Director, Pioneer Health Centre (Peckham Experiment) uses this sentence "The seed of social order is the family". This concept of the family being the unit for social planning and practice is inherent in every paper.

Despite the fact the 21 complete

papers were prepared by 22 persons using varying emphases, there is continuity of theme and perspective throughout.

Attention is given to the bases on which family life is nurtured—economic factors, nutrition, health maintenance, child rearing and adolescence, personal interaction and growth. And while much has been said and written, many times, on these aspects of family life, this reviewer was impressed with a fresh significance. Health is dealt with not as freedom from sickness and maladjustment but in its positive aspects, to quote from the "Peckham Experiment", "We know much of sickness and its processes; we know nothing of the processes of health—What we, as biologists attempted to do was to make a *health* examination, that is, a search for what is right. This is to be distinguished from a *medical* examination, which is a search for what is wrong with the individual . . . pertinent is the fact that in the small number, roughly 10 per cent of those found to be without diagnosable disorder, we do not necessarily find the vitality and capacity for action—for living—that one would anticipate in health. These were often people who were only half alive, people unaware of the significance of their surroundings, too diffident to explore them—undeveloped people".

A very real contribution to social work thinking and practice has been made in these papers. The general reader, whether professional or lay, will find his hori-

zons in social welfare and health broadened; his knowledge in particular areas deepened; and his belief in the importance of teamwork in social welfare and health services strengthened.

These papers are refreshing and stimulating because in addition to the quality of their content, clarity and simplicity of language have been used with no recourse to professional jargon.

Social Work as Human Relations is in three parts—Part I—Theory and Techniques; Part II—Professional Training; Part III—Vistas in Human Relations.

Canadian social workers will be proud to see the names of two Canadians in section III, Dr. George F. Davidson, Deputy Minister of Health and Welfare, "International Horizons for Health and Welfare"; and Dr. Brock Chisholm, Director-General, World Health Organization, "Human Relations and the World".

This volume consists of 21 papers. Some are technical, others are of more general interest. Most of them emphasize "this disturbed and anguished age" and the need, as Dr. L. C. Dunn, Professor of Zoology, Columbia University, expresses it, of "the diffusion amongst all the people of practical scientific knowledge and the will to use it for their common purposes".

The principles of the profession—respect for the dignity and worth of the human personality; the right of the recipient to participate actively and responsibly; the respect for differences; self-

awareness and self-discipline in understanding others; one's responsibility to self and the society in which one lives; the place of the voluntary agency; the responsibility of government in human welfare—are accepted by the authors. "The Human Sciences and the Arts of Practice", by Stuart Chase, excites one for the listings of accomplishments of social science, urgent questions still to be answered, and the reference to Dr. Alexander Leighton's book, *The Governing of Men*, an account of how, with a small staff of social scientists the revolt of 1,000 Japanese-Americans in internment camp was settled.

The section on "Professional Training" is introduced by "Contribution of the Humanities and the Professional Schools" by Irwin Edman, Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University. This is an excellent paper and starts off this section, because it gives to professional education for social work the wholeness that is essential if the social worker is not to "fall into regarding his work as a meaningless or sterile routine". "To be an adequately imaginative social worker demands more than training in casework and medical psychiatry, in legal and social jurisprudence—It demands some consideration of the same ultimate issues for which moral philosophers have been concerned from Plato to the present time".

Arlie Johnson's paper "Preparing Professional Leaders for America's Welfare Program" is a logical next. It brings into focus

the problem regarding generic and specialized training, but points out that "balance between general education and specialized training is a problem of all education". Her quotation from the Harvard Committee's report *General Education in a 'Free Society'*, puts this problem in clear perspective. "General education is an organism whole and integrated; special education is an organ, a member designed to fulfil a particular function within the whole". She makes a plea for the strengthening of professional education so that our special competence may be used with groups with whom we have interdependent relationships such as citizen groups, untrained workers in social agencies, and members of other professions.

Social workers grappling with school curricula will find much to ponder over in "Criteria for an Integrated Curriculum" by Benjamin E. Youngdahl, Dean, George Warren Brown School of Social Work. He poses the question, "What should any professional service worker be, and have, and know?" He suggests "The criterion for an integrated curriculum is an integrated student".

Selection of applicants for social work training is one of the major problems facing schools of social work. "Psychiatry Experiments with Selection", by Henry W. Brosin, M.D., and "Pilot Study: Criteria in Selection for Social Work", by Sidney Berengorten of the New York School of Social Work, provide a broad basis for study.

Readers of *Social Work as Human Relations* will naturally turn to those papers of special interest to them. But when read through from first to last one gets the feel of unity and progression. The precepts and principles of the day-by-day job attain new significance in a world outlook!

Social workers and others interested in human welfare will be indebted to the planners of these symposia that they had for their purpose not so much to review the past as to look ahead. As we read these two books our sights were lifted; we obtained renewed faith and we applied to ourselves the hope, expressed by Eduard C. Lindeman, in "Science and Philosophy: Sources of Humanitarian Faith", that we will not permit ourselves "to be separated from either the rigorous discipline of pure science or the humane influence of philosophy and the various arts. From these sources arises the faith which sustains our hope for a better world".

*School of Social Work,
University of Toronto.*

FRIEDA HELD,

TAKING THE CURE, by Robert G. Lovell, M.D. Macmillan Co. of Canada, 1948. 93 pp. Price \$2.00.

As the sub-title indicates, the primary concern of Dr. Lovell's book is "the patient's approach to tuberculosis." Faced with the knowledge that he has been stricken with tuberculosis, and having little knowledge of the disease, the average person is apt to feel his whole world has crashed

and that the future is dark indeed. This book, therefore, written in language that a layman can readily understand, will do much to alleviate the anxiety and dispel the gloom.

Dr. Lovell has marshalled his facts concerning the disease in so simple a form that the patient can easily and quickly learn all that he actually needs to know about tuberculosis, and, most important, all the many and varied little things that he himself must do to aid in his own recovery. However, as Dr. Lovell points out in his paragraph on "liquor", local opinions and regulations definitely do vary, and the routine program of one sanatorium will of necessity differ in some points from that of another.

Taking the Cure is equally valuable to the patient's family as to the patient himself. They too need to know all that goes into the curing process, for they have an important part to play.

The stress that Dr. Lovell lays upon Rest as the great healer in tuberculosis is exactly what the patient needs; not just rest of body alone but rest of mind and spirit as well. Complete tranquility of mind will do much towards the restoration of health, and the recommendations made by Dr. Lovell with regard to leading a placid life are particularly good.

The author's reference to Study may well apply to the patient on "strict bed rest", but for the days and months spent in bed after the acute stage is past, studies to fit him upon discharge to do the job

best suited to his physical and mental capacity are to be encouraged. Such studies of course always are to be undertaken only with the approval of the medical superintendent.

Appendix A and the attached bibliography are good—all I would add is that reading be not confined to the entertaining but include the instructional.

F. J. BAKER,

*Director of Rehabilitation,
New Brunswick Tuberculosis Association,
Saint John, N.B.*

THE STORK DIDN'T BRING YOU, by Lois Pemberton. Hermitage Press Inc., New York, 1949. 213 pp. Price \$3.75.

In an age when some of our progressive thinkers attribute human behaviour to instinct and impulse rather than to reason, it is heartening to find such strong social and moral convictions expressed by two writers so well informed about their subject.

The foreword is contributed by Dr. Wm. A. Schonfeld, Department Psychiatry, Adolescence Research Unit, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. He and Mrs. Pemberton appear to share a common philosophy in approaching the problems of adolescence which he deftly sums up when he maintains that the adolescent must recognize that "as a mature adult member of a community, he must learn to find satisfaction and happiness through long-range planning and not require immediate satisfaction of all his impulses. This carries with it a need for self-discipline,

which in itself is a sign of maturity".

It is difficult in this brief review to elaborate on all Mrs. Pemberton's outstanding qualities. Her approach is unique in two ways. She addresses herself equally to the needs of girls and boys, and of parents.

The writer first provides a clear, concise glossary of terms, and then describes the male and female reproductive organs, and the development of the human embryo. Here Mrs. Pemberton succeeds in presenting all the salient facts, skilfully avoiding superfluous details and unfamiliar terminology. Fortright illustrations supplement the written material, and in this and other sections of the book, every opportunity is utilized to offer practical suggestions regarding personal hygiene.

In introducing mental health problems inherent in growing up, Mrs. Pemberton warns teen-agers that "they'll be confronted with one of life's biggest jobs—responsibility beyond themselves. For growing up is largely composed of fulfilling obligations towards others for the privilege of living in society". Sex consciousness and self-conscious behaviour is vividly described, and a pen sketch of "the wolf" concludes with this observation, "The essence of good human relations is an even exchange of feeling and understanding based on mutual consent. Conquest is the individual pursuit of this, against the other fellow's wishes". Apropos of "clinging vines" and "gushing goons", Mrs.

Pemberton's comments are just as penetrating — "they assume the timid, retiring approach, leaning dependently on others, demanding nothing but all the while absorbing strength and personality from anyone who will befriend them. All such inferiority is a dangerous thing to harbour within oneself, or to be confronted with in companions. They must be shown how to get on their own two feet and learn rightful recognition through constructive accomplishment".

Deviations from normal adjustment resulting in illegitimate children, abortion and disease are also dealt with in this section of the book.

The excerpts selected are typical of many others equally helpful to teen-agers and all those associated with them.

VIOLA G. GILFILLAN,
*General Secretary,
Big Sister Association, Toronto.*

THE ART OF BOARD MEMBERSHIP, by Roy Sorenson.
Association Press, New York,
1950. 158 pp. Price \$2.00.

This book based on twenty years of study of boards and committees is an excellent manual for perusal or study by board or committee members whether they be

newly elected or of long standing. It should be equally valuable to the professional executive for today we are more fully realizing that only by close co-operation between volunteer and professional worker can the best interests of a community be served. Here in one book we find the specific duties and responsibilities of each defined.

It is set up and written in a form that makes it easy to get direction on techniques for approach to a problem or subject matter that might be under consideration.

The following headings of chapters speak for the book content itself: functions and duties of boards; differences in boards; methods of effective board organization; meetings of boards of directors; (this is a good standard against which to check present practices); board members outside committee meetings; the politics of boards; and the last chapter—the Spirit of the board that takes as its note: "And now abideth business-like methods, social processes, spirit, these three; but the greatest of these is spirit."

FRANCES CROOMBIE,
*President, Community Welfare Council,
Regina.*

23½ HOURS A WEEK

TREMENDOUS changes are under way in family living. A survey of what happened to people who purchased television sets showed that they listened to the radio 62% less, went to 58% less movies, read magazines one-third less, and read newspapers one-quarter less. Teen-agers spend about 23½ hours a week in televising, which is equivalent to seeing a three-hour-plus double feature every night in the week.

—Harold Shane, in *The Nation's Schools*, December, 1949.

Human Rights

An unofficial version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights prepared by the American Association for the United Nations

1. Since all people are brothers and sisters in the human family, you should treat everyone with respect.
2. Your rights have nothing to do with your bank account, family ancestry, religion, sex, colour or political beliefs.
3. You have the right to be alive and to stay that way.
4. No one can make you a slave.
5. You cannot be tortured or punished in any degrading way.
6. Your rights belong to you wherever you go.
7. You are as important as anyone else in the eyes of the law.
8. If anyone takes away any of your basic rights, you can ask court action to get them back.
9. You can't be arrested or exiled unless you've done something wrong.
10. If charged with a crime, you will get a fair, public trial in an impartial court.
11. You must be considered innocent until proven guilty. You can't be punished for any act that was not considered a crime when you did it.
12. No one, without lawful reason, can read your mail, enter your home without your permission, or butt into your personal and family affairs.
13. You can come and go freely in your own country, leave and return as you please.
14. If you are persecuted in your own country, you can seek refuge in another.
15. You have the right to a nationality. No one can take it away or prevent you from changing it if you want to.
16. Once you're of age, you can marry whomever you choose and raise a family. You can't be forced to marry against your will.
17. You may own property, either by yourself or with others. It can't be taken away from you illegally.
18. You have freedom of religion and the right to express your religious convictions.
19. You may say, write and read whatever you choose.
20. You may form organizations and attend any public gathering. But you can't be forced to go to meetings or join any association.
21. You have the right to take part in your government by voting in free elections. And you're entitled to all the services which your government provides.
22. You have the right to social security benefits and, according to the available facilities, to live in dignity.
23. You may go after any job you can handle, and you are entitled to a living wage. You may join a trade union.
24. You have the right to rest and leisure, reasonable working hours and paid holidays.
25. You are entitled to decent food, clothing, housing, medical care, and pensions for sickness, disability and old age. Mothers and children deserve special care.
26. You have the right to a free elementary education, and to as much higher schooling as your abilities merit.
27. You may share in the enjoyment of art and science, receiving any profit that results from your own talent.
28. You deserve to live in a peaceful world where all these rights can be realized.
29. You must shoulder your own responsibilities to society, making sure you don't step on the rights of others.
30. Neither you nor any other person, nor any nation, has the right to destroy any rights listed in this Declaration.

— United Nations Association in Canada
News Letter, January, 1950.

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